

Japan to Sign Treaty to Curb Nuclear Arms

Diet in No Hurry To Ratify the Pact

By Philip Shabecoff

TOKYO, Feb. 3 (NYT).—The Japanese government announced today its decision to sign immediately the treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

The Foreign Ministry instructed its ambassadors to the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, the sponsors of the treaty, to sign the treaty for Japan.

However, at a news conference this afternoon, Foreign Minister Ichiki Aichi indicated that Japan will be in no hurry to ratify the document.

Japan, the only country to have experienced attack by atomic weapons, will become the 95th nation to sign the nonproliferation treaty.

The government, in announcing its decision, issued a 2,000-word statement calling for, among other things, disarmament by the nuclear powers and equality of treatment for Japan in policing the treaty.

Mr. Aichi said in announcing the government decision that "our country has been supporting the spirit of the treaty and thought it proper to sign the treaty before it becomes effective in order to state Japan's stand more clearly and effectively."

At a news conference this afternoon, Mr. Aichi said that ratification should be considered "prudent" with regard to Japan's national interests. More important than ratification, he said, was for Japan to make known its position on various aspects of the treaty.

To make the treaty effective, the government must persuade Japan, which has nuclear weapons, to sign the treaty, would become parties to it.

Asserting that the treaty was discriminatory in that it permits countries that have nuclear weapons to keep them, the Japanese government called on the nuclear powers to rid themselves of such weapons.

211 Charged With Sedition In Manila Riot

MANILA, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The government today charged 211 persons with sedition in planning what President Ferdinand E. Marcos called a "Maoist plot" to create an insurrection and burn down his palace.

Most of those accused of sedition were arrested during the rioting but have been released pending filing of formal charges. Sedition calls for penalties of from four to eight years in prison.

Those charged will undergo preliminary hearings in which government prosecutors will determine whether a formal trial should proceed.

The sedition charges resulted from President Marcos's statement that local "Maoist Communists" engineered an insurrection and tried to burn down the presidential palace in an attempt to overthrow the government.

Reds in France To Open Congress Facing Problems

PARIS, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—France's big Communist party faces major ideological and political problems as it opens its 19th congress in a Paris suburb tomorrow.

The congress, the first of the post-De Gaulle era, meets Communist efforts to promote talks on left-wing unity with other opposition groups, which have so far given cautious replies.

About 1,000 delegates are due to take their places in a sports arena in Nanterre tomorrow at the start of the five-day congress. They will discuss issues put forward by the party, hear a report on prospects for left-wing unity and elect the ruling central committee.

In the background will be the question of Czechoslovakia, which has caused a division in the French party that the leadership still appears unable to resolve. But the leadership, which originally condemned the Soviet-led invasion, seems to have assured itself of overwhelming strength at the congress and there is little doubt that critics of Moscow will be crushed.

The most prominent of these critics, philosopher Roger Garaudy, is generally expected to lose his place on the central committee.

French Girl Sets Fire To Herself in London

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—A French girl set herself on fire today after setting fire to herself in a north London park.

Odile Tscham, 21, from Paris, was reportedly seen blazing "like a torch" by a custodian who wrapped her in his coat and rolled her in the wet grass to smother the flames. She was hospitalized with extensive burns.

Since Jan. 17, there has been a series of self-immolations in various parts of France.

Belfast Reportedly Seeking Permission to Double Police

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark will ask British Home Secretary James Callaghan for permission to double Northern Ireland's police force when the two meet in London tomorrow, political sources said today.

The sources said security would be a top priority issue in the discussions. The two men were originally expected to review economic problems in semi-autonomous Northern Ireland, but week-long street agitation and explosions have brought the topic of law and order to the surface again.

The crime rate has mounted rapidly since the riots last August, with some Roman Catholic neighborhoods refusing to have their streets patrolled. Sir Arthur Young, Inspector General of the Northern Irish police, is said to want a force of 6,000 to 6,500 men to maintain permanent control after British troops leave.

Mr. Chichester-Clark is also expected to ask Britain for additional troops in view of the new unrest.

Extremists stepped up their terror campaign tonight as the deadline approached for Thursday's signing into law of the controversial public order act.

Yesterday, a Roman Catholic church was bombed at Drumonee, smashing windows and causing external damage. Four hours later an explosion rocked a Belfast office block.

The new public order act will give power to police to arrest without warrant. The People's Democracy Group, a student-led militant body, said it would defy the act with demonstrations throughout the country as soon as it became law.

A police spokesman said all three explosions appeared to be the work of extremists.

The Jan. 22 Israeli attack on Shadwan Island to ask for more Russian help.

The Israelis have denied, however, that Mr. Nasser's trip had anything to do with Shadwan, as had been reported in some quarters, that they withdrew from the island under heavy Western pressure.

The Israelis have said that the attack was to destroy the island's installations and that they withdrew when they determined that the island is not worth fortifying and defending.

Union Leader Resigns

PRAGUE, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Karel Polacek today resigned as head of the five-million-strong Czechoslovak trade union council, Prague radio reported.

Mr. Polacek, 57, was removed from the Communist party's ruling Presidium last week, and announced then that he would give up his union job.

The process is expected to reduce the total membership to between 500,000 and 750,000, which would be in line with the reported belief in Moscow that the present size, estimated at 1.5 million, is too unwieldy. This represents 10 percent of Czechoslovakia's population.

The Soviet party has 13.5 million members, about 5 percent of the population.

In denying that the new drive would be a purge, party officials have said that a member's entire record would be considered rather than his view of the 1968 reform movement alone. But the emphasis in the letter was clearly on the role of the members during the 1968 movement and since that time.

Israel Denies It Received An Ultimatum From Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the day followed the pattern of the last week. Israeli jets extended their raids along the entire 100-mile front, however, one of the few times their aerial bombardments have covered this distance in a single assault.

The Israelis said the Egyptians were the first in the air. Two Egyptian bombers attacked Israeli canals, said Israeli officials, slightly damaging one position.

They described the raid as hit-and-run, indicating that the Egyptian jets dropped their explosives on a single run.

Egypt claimed its planes bombed Israeli bunkers and artillery positions opposite el-Dina and el-Cap in the northern sector of the waterway area. The New York Times reported from Cairo.

A detachment of commandos also crossed the Gulf of Suez before dawn and fired rockets into Israeli military areas in the town of el-Tor, near the southern end of the Sinai Peninsula, an Egyptian spokesman said.

[The attacks followed a pledge by President Nasser in a speech last night that the Egyptians would carry on in the struggle against Israel "whatever the sacrifices."

Last night, Cairo's military spokesman said that Israeli aircraft had dropped time bombs during the day in a residential area at Managhal, in the middle Nile, causing 31 casualties among civilians and soldiers.

[Such reports on civilian casualties are increasing the pressure for retaliatory action against Israel, the Times reported.]

Today's Israeli assault began at 12:30 p.m. and lasted an hour and a half, with artillery and aircraft positions coming under fire from the Mediterranean Sea to the northern sector of the Gulf of Suez.

The Syrian front remained quiet all day, meanwhile, after four days of increasingly heavy fighting.

Mr. Nasser said he needed concrete evidence to show "my people" that the United States was taking an "even-handed role in the Middle East."

As for the current Israeli air raids deep into Egypt, he said they were reflection of Israel's "arrogance of power."

"They know they have air superiority," he said. "All right, they have air superiority. But they neglect the character of the Arab people. We are here seven thousand years. We are very patient people. We will be patient until we are ready to deal with our enemy."

As for striking back against Israeli targets, he said that his air force had the bombers and "we can retaliate. The question is the decision. Until now, we don't have a decision. We have to study it."

Mr. Nasser argued that the French Mirage being supplied to Libya would not turn the balance because the planes would not be arriving in any number until 1972 and 1973.

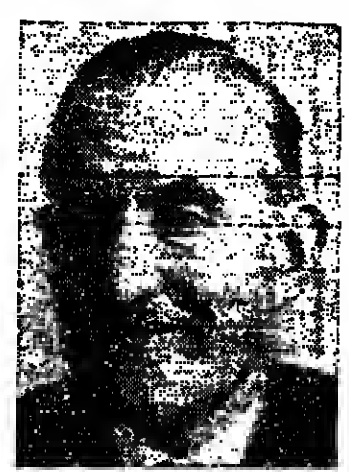
Another problem, he said, is pilots. "We have more planes than pilots," he said, adding that it took three to four years to train an Arab aviator.

Asked whether he foresaw another general war in the Middle East, he answered: "As long as Israel continues to occupy Arab territory, it is our duty to liberate the territory."

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Tito Talks With Kaunda

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James Chichester-Clark

block headquarters of the moderate New Ulster Movement, organized to back former Prime Minister Terence O'Neill. Early this morning, an explosion blasted the window at a baker's shop in Belfast. There were no injuries reported in any of the incidents.

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Reds Begin To Screen Czech Party

Stand on '68 Reform Is Central Question

PRAGUE, Feb. 3 (NYT).—The Communist party opened a drive today to weed out unrepentant liberals from its rank and file.

With the top levels of the party already purged of leading reformists, the party's Central Committee sent a 6,000-word letter to all party organizations ordering interviews with all party members. They will be asked, among other questions, where they stood during the 1968 reform movement and whether they accept the official justification of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in August that year.

It will not be enough merely to recant to win renewal of the small membership card. The members must accept with deep conviction the most fundamental Marxist-Leninist beliefs and agree to total submission to party discipline with "selflessness and inner enthusiasm."

The process is expected to reduce the total membership to between 500,000 and 750,000, which would be in line with the reported belief in Moscow that the present size, estimated at 1.5 million, is too unwieldy. This represents 10 percent of Czechoslovakia's population.

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PRO PANTHERS—Some 350 Black Panther sympathizers—many of them white—demonstrate outside a New York court where 16 Panthers appeared at a conspiracy hearing.

Norwegian Student Faces Soviet Trial

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—A Norwegian student is to go on trial in Leningrad Monday following a one-man street demonstration there 13 days ago, a Norwegian Embassy spokesman said tonight.

Meanwhile the Italian Embassy today formally called on the Soviet Union to release two Italians arrested five days earlier after a leaflet demonstration in a Moscow square.

An Italian Embassy spokesman said charged of "disturbing the public order" called on Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Semyon Koryov and urgently requested that investigations against the two be completed as soon as possible and that they be released.

The Norwegian, Gunnar Ghengseth, was arrested outside a Leningrad store after handing out leaflets protesting the treatment of detained Soviet intellectuals.

He has been charged with "malicious hooliganism" which could mean five years in jail or labor camp. His embassy said the Soviet Foreign Ministry had informed it of the date of the trial today.

The two Italians, Rome surveyor Valterio Tacchi, 23, and Rome secretary Teresa Marinuzzi, 22, are being investigated on similar charges after handing out leaflets themselves to rallies in a Moscow store and distributing protest leaflets.

The leaflets, addressed to Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, demanded the release of four detained Soviet dissidents.

A fourth Western demonstrator, Belgian student Viktor Van Brantegem, 23, of Ghent, also faces "malicious hooliganism" charge after a one-man handout-and-leaflet incident at a Moscow theater Jan. 18.

Britain Takes Stand CS Gas Allowed by International Law

LONDON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—The British government took the position tonight that international convention does not bar the use of CS gas.

The announcement came as something of a surprise and as a severe disappointment to campaigners against chemical weapons. Britain had been widely expected to take a leading role in seeking a broader legal ban on gases.

President Nixon, in making a pledge against the use of chemical and biological weapons last Nov. 23, specifically exempted CS gas.

Secretary-General U Thant of the United Nations has urged a more complete ban on gas weapons, including CS. So has a leading American critic of chemical and biological weapons, Rep. Richard D. McCarthy, N.Y.

CS gas produces sensations of choking and blistering. It has been used by U.S. forces in South Vietnam and also by the police in domestic disturbances.

The usefulness of CS gas in domestic situations evidently swayed the British government, after a long internal argument. The gas has been used in Northern Ireland.

Reliable reports said the argument for CS had been made especially by Home Secretary James Callaghan and Defense Minister Denis Healey. Mr. Callaghan has general responsibility for Northern Ireland, and Mr. Healey for the British troops there.

The exact medical effects of CS have been the subject of intense controversy in Britain. An official inquiry held after the gas was used in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, last summer found that it caused acute asthma and bronchitis attacks among persons with impaired health.

Three doctors reported to Mr. Callaghan that healthy persons suffered no lasting damage after exposure. But they asked for a further study, which has not been completed.

Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart disclosed the British decision in a written answer to a question in the House of Commons. He quoted a statement made in 1930 by Hugh Dalton, then a Foreign Office under secretary, indicating that "smoke screens" were "not considered as poisonous and do not therefore come within the terms of the Geneva gas protocol." But he said that "tear gas" and "blinding gas" were "not considered as producing poisonous fumes" were prohibited.

"That is still the government's position," Mr. Stewart said.

"However, modern technology has developed CS smoke which, unlike the tear gases available in 1930, is considered to be not significantly harmful to man in other than wholly exceptional circumstances," he added.

Soviet Submarine Is Damaged at Sea

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—A Russian submarine with part of its bow sheared off was limping toward Gibraltar from mid-Atlantic tonight.

Navy sources here said the submarine, escorted by other Soviet warships, was expected in the Gibraltar area of the Atlantic.

No details were available here on how the submarine was damaged, but the assumption was that it had collided with a ship in a Soviet flotilla that is believed to have been shadowing a NATO fleet exercise.

A Defense Department spokesman here said tonight: "We have had no approach from the Soviet Navy for any help, but we would be glad to give it if asked."

Witnesses Say My Lai Unit Committed Atrocities Earlier

By Ted Sell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—An Army panel investigating the alleged massacre at My Lai, Vietnam, has heard sworn testimony that the same infantry company committed other crimes—rape and murder—in the two months preceding the attack on My Lai in March, 1968.

The Los Angeles Times also learned that the panel heard sworn findings of which will be made available to criminal investigators—may establish that My Lai was less an isolated incident than part of a pattern of misbehavior by at least some American units.

The result could be a general condemnation of Army training and indoctrination procedures. It also means that some officers heretofore not considered involved in any alleged wrongdoing at My Lai may be censured.

4 Charged So Far

So far, four men have been charged in one way or another with crimes arising from the attack on the My Lai hamlet.

They are 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr., 26, a platoon leader in Charlie Company, 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry; Sgt. David Mitchell, 29, one of Lt. Calley's squad leaders; Sgt. Charles E. Hutto, 21, who served in another platoon of the company, and Pvt. Gerald A. Smith, 22, of Lt. Calley's group.

General courts-martial have been ordered for Lt. Calley on charges of the premeditated murder of 102 Vietnamese civilians and for S/Sgt. Mitchell on charges of assault with intent to murder 30 civilians.

Pre-trial investigations have been ordered for Sgt. Hutto on charges of premeditated murder, rape, and assault with intent to murder and for Pvt. Smith on charges of premeditated murder and indecent assault.

The Army has said that 29 other persons—19 of them no longer in the Army—are under investigation as potential suspects. All but one were members of Charlie Company. The Pentagon has refused to identify the unit of that man.

However, as of yesterday, the Pears group had summoned 31 members of Bravo Company, 4th Battalion, 3d Infantry, to testify. In recent days, more men of that unit have been witnesses than from any other single outfit.

Bravo was one of three companies from as many different battalions which formed the pick-up unit Task Force Barker, which undertook the attack on My Lai. Bravo Company was in a blocking position outside the village when Charlie Company moved into My Lai.

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Fights School Integration Deadline

Assesses Without Much Change

By James T. Wooten

LANTA, Feb. 3 (UPI)—A court deadline for total integration in more than 40 southern districts has passed with little change in the racial composition of their classrooms.

Senate Panel Delays Vote in Carswell

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The Senate Judiciary Committee stalled the Supreme Court nomination of G. Harrold Carswell today, trying to tie it to a vote on a bill that would require a constitutional amendment for direct popular presidential election.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, D., S.C., a foe of the amendment and a supporter of Judge Carswell, consumed much of the day's session "discussing" his objection to the nomination of Carswell. He also attacked the electoral college reform.

Sen. Thurmond was at the heart of a "discussion" on the merits of Carswell, now a judge on the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. He said Carswell was a "white supremacist" and a "racist" who would be a "disgrace" to the Supreme Court.

Refusal to Honor Pompidou Urged in Congressmen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—A group of Democratic congressmen today called on their colleagues to boycott French President Georges Pompidou's scheduled address before a joint session of Congress.

The congressmen, in a letter sent to the full House membership, said they were urging a boycott of the address and other ceremonies because of France's arms aid to Arab nations and the "one-sided and prejudiced" policy of the Pompidou government in the Middle East.

Sen. Fulbright, who will arrive in Washington Feb. 23 for his official visit, is scheduled to address a joint session of Congress Feb. 24.



Rescuers work with spotlights searching for victims of the Shaker Heights blast.

Senate Committee Votes 7.5% Tax On Plane Tickets

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The Senate Finance Committee approved a new 7.5 percent domestic airline ticket tax and a \$3-per-person foreign ticket tax.

Chairman Russell Long, D., La., said he expects the legislation to reach the Senate floor later this month.

\$449 Million Added by Nixon To Health-Education Request

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—President Nixon proposed today a specific compromise for the vetoed Labor-HEW appropriations bill that still fell considerably short of the House Democrats' request.

The President said in a letter to House Speaker John W. McCormack, D., Mass., that he would accept \$449 million more than he originally requested.

Some Democrats have said that they hoped to compromise nearer an \$800 million increase than the \$449 million the President recommended.

The bill the President vetoed contained \$126 billion more than he recommended. He said that the boost was inflationary and wasteful.

Calif. Educator, McGill, Named Head of Columbia

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (UPI)—William J. McGill, chancellor of the University of California at San Diego, was named president of Columbia University yesterday.

His appointment ended an 18-month presidential search that began with the retirement of Dr. Grayson Kirk in the wake of student disorders that forced Columbia to close for six weeks in the spring of 1968.

Blast Levels City Building In Cleveland Suburb, 14 Hurt

SHAKER HEIGHTS, Ohio, Feb. 3 (UPI)—A violent explosion, possibly caused by a bomb, leveled the municipal building of this Cleveland suburb yesterday.

At least 14 persons were injured, one of them critically, reports said. "We presume that an explosion of this magnitude would involve a bombing," said Milton Rafagolis, of the U.S. Treasury Department, who led investigators through the debris.

Police said today the explosion may have been caused by a bomb carried into the building by a teenage boy.

Gian C. Rastelli, Heart Surgeon, Is Dead at 36

ROCHESTER, Minn., Feb. 3 (AP)—Dr. Gian C. Rastelli, 36, head of open-heart surgical research at the Mayo Clinic and twice a winner of the American Medical Association's gold medal, died of Hodgkin's disease yesterday.

A native of Italy, Dr. Rastelli received his medical degree at the University of Parma.

After a stint as research assistant in the Mayo graduate school and as a Mayo Foundation scholar in open-heart surgery, Dr. Rastelli was named in December, 1966, to head open-heart surgery research.

Mrs. P. A. B. Widener 2d (UPI)—Mrs. Peter A. B. Widener 2d, 71, one of the great ladies of international thoroughbred racing, died early today in her hotel apartment of a heart attack after a long series of illnesses.

The former Gertrude Douglas, of Albany, N. Y., raced in this country and in France under her own colors. Her notable stallion Polyanthus won the preakness in 1945 and sired Native Dancer, Blue Bird and Grey Dawn II, who were her outstanding winners from her French stable.

NASA Change In Safety Rule On Launches

Apollo-11 Debris Fell Near German Vessel

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP)—Seven minutes after the Apollo-11 astronauts blasted off on their historic moon-landing mission last July 16, sailors aboard a German ship far at sea watched pieces of debris fall into the water around them.

Chunks of the 150-ton first stage of the Saturn-5 booster rocket fell into the Atlantic Ocean 375 miles northeast of Cape Kennedy.

Because of this incident, shipping interests now are informed whenever a rocket is to be launched from the cape and where its stages are likely to land, a space agency range safety expert reported yesterday.

But after the experience with the German vessel Vegesack, he said, information about stage impact locations is made available to maritime interests internationally.

U.S. to Quit Selling Savings Stamps

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Treasury Department said yesterday it will end the sale of U.S. savings stamps June 30.

The stamps have been sold primarily through schools but the cost of handling the program has risen and participation has not increased in recent years.

David M. Kennedy, Secretary of the Treasury, urged parents and teachers to encourage youngsters to complete their stamp albums and exchange them for U.S. savings bonds, which now pay 5 percent interest per annum when held to their maturity of five years and ten months.

Unfilled albums may be used to buy savings bonds at banks or may be redeemed for cash at post offices.

Rep. Rivers to Run Again

CHARLESTON, S.C., Feb. 3 (AP)—Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., formally announced last night for his 18th term in Congress. Among those pledging support was Gen. Mark W. Clark, former president of the Citadel.

He noted that someone asked him what a Republican was doing in the crowd. "I'm just an American, come to support another fine American," he replied.

GE Home Plant Against Contract But Approval Gains Among Others

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Striking General Electric Co. employees in Schenectady, N.Y.—site of the company's largest plant—rejected today a proposed contract settlement. Voting elsewhere in the country, however, appeared to favor the new pact.

The Schenectady vote, taken by a show of hands, was 5 to 3 against acceptance of the contract, said Joseph Mangino, business agent for Local 301 of the IUEW.

An IUEW spokesman in New York said in mid-afternoon that the total vote of 71 locals reporting was 28,762 for acceptance of the contract to 15,975 against.

Two Held in Argentine Crash In Which 236 May Have Died

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Railroad investigators said today they were investigating the possibility that a psychological lapse brought on by an armed robbery caused the Argentine train disaster that may have killed as many as 236 persons.

Police were holding assistant station master Maximino Blanco and signalman Bartolomeo Ayama in protective custody for their part in the Sunday crash in which a speeding express struck the rear of a stalled local train. No charges were filed against the two men.

The men worked in the station shack at Benavidez station a mile from the scene of the accident and were held up by bandits seven hours before the accident occurred. The bandits seized 1,400 pesos (\$400).

Supreme Court Refuses to Bar Sinatra Subpoena

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Supreme Court today refused by a 4-4 vote to bar the arrest of Frank Sinatra for refusing to answer a subpoena from the New Jersey State Investigation Commission.

The singer's lawyer, Bruce W. Kaufman, said in asking the court to act, that the subpoena was illegal and the commission unconstitutional.

He said Mr. Sinatra would be faced with false and malicious statements purportedly connecting him with organized crime and racketeering were he to appear.

Mr. Kaufman said the subpoena issued more than six months ago was a "fishing expedition" that could cause the star grave and irreparable injury.

U.S. March Draft Quota

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Pentagon yesterday called for the draft of 19,000 men in March, the same as February's quota. All will go to the Army.



All major international airlines are members of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and have agreed on basic regulations. But the difference is when you do more than those regulations require. Here are a few examples:

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Budgetary Beginning

In its tight-rope balance no less than its tentative changes in priorities, President Nixon's budget reflects the essential caution of his policy. But it also reflects the disorders of a Congress preparing to face the electorate. For Mr. Nixon is not a free agent in prescribing fiscal remedies for national ills; he is dependent upon a Congress which is, in a party sense, hostile, and in a parliamentary sense lacking leadership.

Obviously, with the Vietnamese war only starting to run down, great savings in military expenditures could not be expected. And in the costly game of matching Soviet missile developments—even if the hope of ending that contest by agreement still exists—the ABM commitment remains a heavy burden. On the domestic side, the positive elements of Mr. Nixon's program have been snarled by the familiar pre-election congressional penchant for reducing taxes and increasing expenditures. The results are far from clear-cut, and certainly calculated to annoy or disappoint many.

Nevertheless, the President has made a beginning in altering the budget from a top-heavy addition to defense spending in the direction of pressing domestic urgencies. Given Mr. Nixon's substantial popular backing, there is no reason to anticipate that

his budget will be regarded as catastrophic on its face—its eventual assessment must depend upon developments.

If disengagement can proceed at a reasonable pace in Vietnam, if the crisis of the cities does not reach explosive proportions, if the economy can shake off inflation without dropping into a serious recession—if, in a word, Mr. Nixon is given the time to carry out his full policy of gradual readjustment, this budget might come to be regarded as a signpost on that new road to which, Mr. Nixon says, his administration is committed.

There are many grave "ifs." External events are far from predictable, and they will have their effect upon a potentially explosive internal situation in which economics and aspirations play different, and sometimes contradictory, roles. The budget, like Mr. Nixon's whole course, is not a clarion call to overcome obstacles in reaching some high goal, but a pragmatic adjustment to the world that Mr. Nixon and his advisers see about them. It may leave the idealists deflated, but as the product of many complex pressures and forces, it at least shows that the Nixon administration has a direction, a thrust, whose pace many would fault, but whose ends are sane and sound.

Confusion on Nigerian Aid

Nigeria is a sovereign nation, understandably sensitive about advice from abroad. It is not for the United States to tell Nigeria how to help the hungry, the penniless and the sick in the aftermath of civil war.

But it would be equally wrong for Americans to forget the victims of the Nigerian war or to pretend that an effective relief system is functioning when there is no solid factual basis for that judgment. With all the goodwill and compassion expressed by the government in Lagos, there are grounds for concern about conditions in the heartland of the defeated Ibos.

The situation has begun to improve, but careful sources still speak of administrative chaos and hunger in the southern portion of the final rebel redoubt around Owerri. Urgently needed trucks and jeeps have arrived in Lagos but have only started to reach the disaster area, east of the Niger.

Trained personnel to distribute food and man hospitals are still desperately short.

Even when the Nigerian government has requested specific relief items from abroad, there seem to be administrative delays and difficulties about their delivery at the points of need. A relief program is taking shape, but slowly. In the meantime, people are suffering and dying.

Public concern is bound to be exacerbated by the difficulty of obtaining accurate current information on life in the occupied area. Lagos has permitted only three trips into the area by foreign correspondents since the end of the war three weeks ago.

In this confused situation, the U.S. government is quite properly saying very little. Its duty is to encourage and provide what help Lagos requires. Americans can only maintain their concern and hope that a spirit of urgency takes hold soon in the Nigerian relief effort.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Tory Prospects

The Tories have now reached that difficult period in an opposition's life when they have to decide just how much of their policies to disclose for public scrutiny. Reveal too much, and the government are presented with sitting targets for criticism and with opportunities for a pre-emptive strike. Disclose too little, and the policies seem to be mere gimmicks for electoral consumption.

But in making a political challenge on law and order the Tories are selecting a point of attack where not only is public concern especially acute, but where the government's touch is most sure. At the moment all that can be said is that the Tories have begun in the right way and are emphasizing the right priorities.

—From The Times (London).

Looking at Nixon

President Nixon in January, 1970, looked different than in January, 1969. One year ago, the beginning of his mandate, he was turned toward the future and ready to approach it with other views about the world and with visions different from his predecessor.

This time, the new chief of the White House looked at the past, because only from it, from the times of Lyndon Johnson, could he derive a sense of threats which dominated his last week's consideration of such problems as the Vietnam and Middle East wars, the sense of excessive reliance on arms, and too little on negotiations.

—From Borba (Belgrade).

The New American Budget

President Nixon's budget emphasizes again, if that were necessary, the tone of his cautious administration. He has told Congress that it indicates a shift in priorities from defense to "human resources."

Of more immediate urgency, it may be doubted whether Mr. Nixon's budget is sufficiently severe to restrain the present rapid rate of inflation and to give America's balance of payments a much-needed boost. The President himself until recently gave every sign of aiming for a much more mas-

sive budget surplus. To the extent that he has to bow to a Congress which perennially prefers new spending projects to the taxes which finance them, he and the Federal Reserve Board will have to rely even more heavily on monetary policy.

Yet, as Mr. Wilson has just reminded him, his allies fear an American recession, albeit a mild one, this year. Mr. Nixon will need great skill and nerve to square the economic circle.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Interest in the U.S. budget is not just academic. If the President gets his figures wrong not only the American public but the whole trading world may suffer as a consequence. If Washington is too lenient in its assault on domestic inflation the payments deficit will continue.

This is to invite new speculation against the dollar, something which never helps sterling. On the other hand, if the President employs too big a sledgehammer he will knock the economy into a serious recession.

There are signs that a recession may have started already. If it is mild and short-lived the consequences will not be serious. But the longer the stagnation in American industrial output is maintained, the bigger the impact of a slowdown of U.S. import buying will have on world trade.

—From The Guardian (London).

The cuts (in the space program) must inevitably mean some hardship because 50,000 people will be laid off by the space agency and contractors. On the other hand, it can hardly be said that the space program faces bankruptcy.

Support for science work has increased slightly at the expense of manned space flights. This will no doubt satisfy some scientists who have been critical about the lack of opportunities afforded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for carefully conducted investigation. Nevertheless, one of the major scientific projects, the Viking series of flights, has been deferred for two years.

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 4, 1895

PARIS—One of the dispatches from the Herald's correspondent at Shanghai, conveys the important news that the negotiations for peace between China and Japan have been abruptly interrupted. The Japanese Government had made it a condition of the negotiations that the Chinese envoys should have plenary powers, and plenary powers they were supposed to have been given. Now, however, it appears that the Peking Government, with characteristic duplicity, has limited the powers of its representatives. This is sad. Sooner or later, China must face the facts.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 4, 1820

PARIS—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler suggests that the United States deport or exile the "American Reds" to the Philippine Islands. Mr. Maximilian M. Kalaw, secretary of the Philippine Mission, objects, asserting that a "radical colony on one of the islands of the Philippines would be ending in the poison of radicalism and would undo the work of twenty years of American altruism." With pride, Mr. Kalaw calls attention to the fact that the Philippines is "the only free from any germ of bolshevism in the hectic world that we know today."



'That's Not an Enemy Attack, Children—Those Are Friendly Fellow-Americans.'

From the Seine to the Nile

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—In considering the new phase of diplomatic movement in the Mediterranean, sight should not be lost of one possible long-range consequence of France's Libyan initiative. By accidental fallout if not deliberate design, perhaps this could ultimately help persuade President Nasser that Egypt's primary interests lie southward and westward in Africa rather than eastward and northward in Asia.

Certainly Cairo is now devoting more attention to relations with the Sudan and Libya and even counseled the new Libyan government to favor France over Russia in projected arms purchases. Moscow had immediately offered a large weapons deal to the colonels who seized power in Tripoli—just as it negotiated a similar deal with Sudan's new regime last summer.

Nasser has always envisioned a leading role for Cairo in a connected series of circles embracing the oil-filled Arab world, Africa and Islam. But the cancerous Palestinian war has absorbed virtually all Egypt's limited energy.

Ancient Link

Undoubtedly Nasser feels drawn by the link between the Nile Valley and western Asia. This dates back to Biblical times and was reaffirmed when the Kurdish warrior, Saladin, joined Egypt and Syria in war against the Christian Crusaders, a conflict many Arabs compare with the war against Jewish Israel.

In the history of Egypt—the world's oldest nation state—there has often been competition between its western Asian (Middle East) interests and its African interests.

primarily aimed up the Nile toward the Sudan. British diplomacy, fully aware of this, sought to focus Egyptian attentions increasingly on the Middle East.

The instrument for this effort was the Arab League, more or less invented by London more than a quarter century ago with Cairo as its headquarters. It has been widely suspected that Britain's purpose was to attract Egypt into the evolving politics of the Arabian Peninsula and away from the Sudan.

The Sudan, then governed by an Anglo-Egyptian condominium, was in fact wholly under British sway. Moreover, the British had put immense effort into its development and felt about the Sudanese with an emotion comparable to that American missionaries and businessmen once felt about the Chinese.

By the time World War II was ending, Britain's ascendancy in Egypt itself was obviously doomed and, to try and retain Sudanese primacy, it was thought desirable to urge Cairo's energies northeastward. This was recognized by Abdul Rahman Azam, first secretary general of the Arab League.

Azam was an Egyptian who had previously felt drawn in another direction—Libya, a former Italian colony where Britain hoped also to play the major postwar role.

It would be exaggerating to say that the purpose of contemporary French diplomacy is to reverse the trend started by London and to diminish Egyptian interest in the Arabian Peninsula by encouraging its attentions back to the Sudan and Libya. Nevertheless this long-

range possibility has not eluded the Quai d'Orsay. Paris would surely be satisfied if Cairo drew closer to Khartoum and Tripoli and, in so doing, lessens the danger of continued Soviet penetration into North Africa.

French strategy has always seen the need to erect some kind of barrier running southward into Africa from the Mediterranean. In order to avoid the outflanking of Western Europe by Soviet influence. At various times, under the Fourth and Fifth Republics, Paris has called the attention of its allies to the need for such an "axis."

This was contemplated only in military terms but, as West Europe's petroleum requirements kept increasing, assured access to oil became an additional requirement. Libya, the link between Tunisia and Algeria on the west, came to be the point where these policy circles converged.

The question now is whether the 1970s will see a grandiose evolution, a switch of Egyptian energies into Africa and out of Asia and development of a more generally neutral Egypt-Sudan-Libya bloc, less subject to Soviet domination.

This is all, of course, still vague conjecture. Aspects of the idea were attempted by postwar Italy during the 1950s and failed. Perhaps it will have to be "Europe" as an entity, rather than France or any other component, which will have to foster so grand an enterprise. At any rate one can detect diplomatic movement in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Nixon and the Environment

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—Suddenly, the new American concern for the environment is evidenced everywhere from student activists' teachings to the speeches of the big industrialists. This concern even got official recognition in President Nixon's State of the Union message.

The Everglades have been saved, against all odds, and Nixon says he will now spend all the money Congress has appropriated to clean up the waters.

So it may seem surprising to raise a word of warning. But just last year there was a somewhat similar phenomenon, when the disclosure that a number of millionaires paid no income taxes produced a ferocious public demand for the kind of "tax reform" in which there had been no visible interest before. We did get tax reform as a result, but when the politicians were through with it, there was also a tax-cut bonanza that will stunt for years to come the revenue growth needed for increased public-sector spending.

Second Thoughts

It would be a serious error to underestimate the importance of environmental concern: to restore some sensible balance between man and nature is quite literally a matter of life and death. Second thoughts about Nixon's State of the Union message, which was more than half devoted to the environmental question, nevertheless may be in order—particularly since in it the President stated an ambitious design:

"This land that is ours together is a great and a good land," he said. "It is also an unfinished land. The challenge of perfect-

ing it is the summons of the seventies."

Aside from the somewhat overblown word "perfecting," this was right to the point, because the severest challenges facing American society today and the gravest concern of the alienated younger generation, is to make the practice of American life and the processes of American institutions conform reasonably to those American ideals of liberty and equality and justice so often and so ringingly proclaimed—and so casually and so widely violated.

But what is to be made of the fact that after this good start, Nixon devoted virtually all of the domestic portions of his message to the problems of the environment, with heaviest emphasis on water pollution? Four brief paragraphs, at the top of Page 5 of the White House print of the text, describe the President's proposed welfare reforms and revenue-sharing program, as well as a laundry list of social concerns (health, education, housing, transportation, equal voting rights, etc.).

This is less than Nixon said, in the passage immediately following on inflation, and much less than what he then went on to say about crime. All the rest of the speech concerned the environment.

The net effect was to make this the first State of the Union message in a decade that was devoted primarily, in its domestic portions, to the inequities and injustices of American life—to attacks of various kinds on poverty, discrimination, hunger, ill health, helplessness and exploitation.

It might be said rather cynically—especially since Nixon has not

in his previous career audibly stressed his concern for pure air and water—that such a State of the Union message was a clever device to divert attention from the environment and away from, say, the ghetto. Since, suddenly, almost everyone, rich, poor, and in between, is concerned about choking to death, or dying lakes and rivers, or the ice-cap melting, or the population explosion, and since some, at least, of these legitimate concerns represent finite challenges which can conceivably be met by energy, technology and money, a political program built on rescuing the environment looks both popular and feasible. These are virtues that cannot be discovered in programs to meet most of the other social ills—like poverty and discrimination—that have come under the disfavor of the middle class.

But another way to look at it—giving Nixon the benefit of the doubt—is that he is being shrewd enough to take advantage of a flood moving toward its crest. Precisely because virtually everyone has become concerned at last about the environment—although the speed of some of the more prominent and public conversions is unsettling—perhaps Nixon has seen this as the one political force that can bring wide acceptance for heavy social investment in America in the bitter climate of the early seventies.

Either way you look at it, it's splendid to have so much public and political support for what once seemed a hopeless cause. But, either way, saving the environment is by no means the same as "perfecting" America in the seventies. The danger is that the one worthy goal may lead us the more easily to slight all the others.

Funny Kind of System For Running a Country

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE—About ten days ago House Majority Leader Carl Albert of Oklahoma publicly conceded that the "classic and difficult struggle" then beginning over the President's veto of the labor-health-education-welfare appropriation bill "will be one of form only, not of substance."

"Substance will not be at issue," the Democratic leader explained, "because everyone, the President included, is for education—just as they are for apple pie, motherhood and football."

Now that the fight has ended with the House sustaining Mr. Nixon's veto and the administration proposing a compromise on school funds, the judgment is all but universal that everybody had a little healthy winter exercise and no one was hurt.

The President is smugly satisfied that he has shown his political muscle to the opposition-controlled Congress and has impressed the silent majority by parading his devotion to economy in history's first televised veto.

The Democrats appear equally pleased with themselves in their assumed role as the school kids' pal. They had solidified their political alliance with the big education lobby, whose members and funds can be so helpful in this fall's campaign.

With the knowing wink of the insider who understands that the best fights are those which no one loses, official Washington has relegated the shabby battle over the veto to that vast category of incidents which provide a few days' gossip and headlines and then can safely be forgotten.

Credibility at Stake

At the risk of being heretical, I would like to suggest that it is precisely that sort of charade that is destroying the credibility of the American system of self-government.

If there is one thing that is obvious to everyone today, it is that the system of public education, which has been the principal vehicle for the progress and unity of this nation, is in a state of collapse in many big cities.

Yet the President of the United States, who claimed in his veto message that "there are no goals which I consider more important for this nation than to improve education and to provide better health care for the American people," somehow never found time in his whole first year in office to send to Congress a single message on the subject of education.

Largely as a result of that vacuum of presidential leadership, significant administration proposals for helping urban education—including a model school project in Washington, programs to reduce drop-outs in "poverty" areas, and a modest increase in the teachers' corps—were scuttled by Congress with hardly a murmur.

There was a lot of rhetoric from the liberal Democrats about re-ordering priorities, just as there had been last year from the same people on the subject of tax reform. But in both cases the liberal rhetoric was a pre-emptive strike off-in tax cuts and federal education dollars—to the poor, the black, the uneducated and the needy but to the well-subsidized

What a laugh!

Letters

Fouling the Nest

Even with so grave a matter as that posed by the environment crisis, the American public is working backward as usual. Instead of retaining the initiative, it now seems they will permit the politicians to take the play away from them and turn it into another threat. And the result will be a few "Band-aid" type programs, a lot of hustle and noise followed by a long silence while congressional leaders savor around reasserting the industrial establishment. In one important respect this may be a disguised blessing, for if I understand correctly, the administration's solution for a problem caused by a rampaging technology is to institute another round of the same. The reasoning seems to be that if chemicals got us into the mess, then more and stronger chemicals can get us out of it. Stupid logic, indeed.

Obviously the answer to overpopulation, a disintegrating envi-

ronment, and a situation of despoiled birth control coupled

a general regression of indus-

processes supported by a re-

financed technology. This

have to be undertaken along

a global effort to work out a

equitable distribution of re-

sources. We in the West

are up to the essential hum-

of a system that supports

affluence with a disproportionate

flow of non-renewable re-

sources coming in from all over the

Why should we be permi-

turn out Snow-Mobiles, for

ple, when millions of people

hunger? We are wasting re-

sources, putting the atmosphere

producing, nothing of subst-

utility, I say good for the

who are returning to the soil

a way of life that harmonizes

the earth and places them in

balance with the creation of

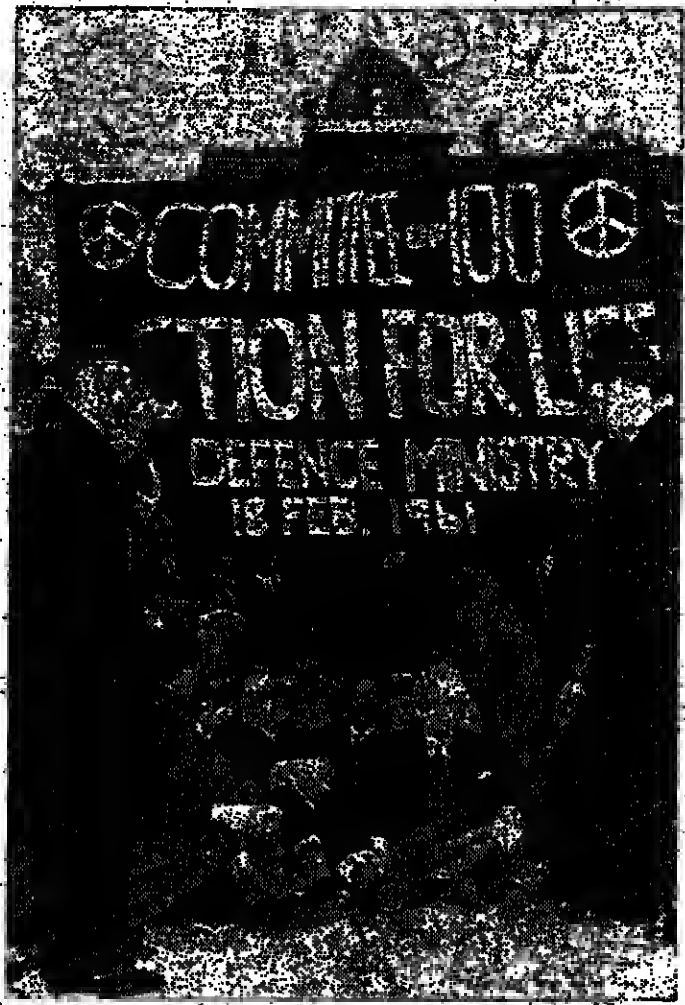
hands, as God intended.

NEIL R. HUN

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Lord Bertrand Russell Dies at 97; Won Nobel Prize for Literature



LEADING A SIT-IN—Lord Russell and followers protesting the stationing of U.S. nuclear-powered and nuclear missile-armed submarines in Scotland. He and his wife were sentenced to seven days in jail which they served in the fall of 1961—his second jail term.

attained from Page 1) ing, that for love, was satisfied, he said, and when he was 80 and married his fourth wife, Edith, then 53, and an American, his search for knowledge, "a little of this, a little of that, a little of everything," was achieved.

For his involvement in Vietnam, he was scorned, unpopular and uncomfortable. He was, indeed, untamable, for he had a profound faith in the ultimate triumph of rationality, which he was certain he represented in an undistorted fashion.

"I don't think I'm generally, that I have a dogmatic temperament," he insisted. "I am very skeptical about most things and I think that skepticism is deeper than positive statements. But, of course, if you get into propaganda you have to make positive statements."

His active involvement in causes (and the scores of positive declarations he made in their behalf) earned him a good deal of abuse and even ridicule. "England's wisest fool," was what his deriders said.

Harsh Criticism

Some of the severest criticism was directed at Lord Russell for his condemnation of U.S. policy in Vietnam and for his attempts to show the United States guilty of crimes against humanity. "Oddly, the criticism came from only seven war veterans but also from the Soviet Union, a professed ally of North Vietnam, which Lord Russell believed lacked staunchness because it was under the thumb of the United States."

His attitude toward Vietnam stemmed from concern over the possibility of a nuclear war. Although he had once suggested the threat of a preventive nuclear war to impose disarmament on the Soviet Union, his views sobered in the mid-1950s, when through the Committee of 100 in Britain he strove to arouse mass opposition to atomic weapons. For his part in a London demonstration in 1961, he went unrepentantly to jail. He was 89 at the time.

Unfit to Teach

Angry for his role as a supporter, Lord Russell received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1950. A year earlier, he had been named by King George VI the Order of Merit, whose membership is limited to 24 persons. These honors into strange relief the fact in 1949 a New York State Supreme Court judge ruled unfit to teach at City College of New York.

Like some generative thinkers, Lord Russell epitomized the scholar as a public figure. In the beginning to the end of his life, Lord Russell engaged in the great issues of day—peace, rights for women, civil liberty, trial by jury, new methods of education, the nuclear war and peace—for he was at bottom a moralist, a humanist. He set forth his views on moral and political issues in such limpidly-written books as "Marriage and Ethics," "Education and the Moral Order," and "Human Society in Ethics and Politics."

He posed awkward questions gave answers that some felt as less than common-sense. However, from his imprisonment (as a pacifist in World War I) to his last years of dissent, he was an accused of the United States.

Critic of Russia

No Communist ("I dislike communism because it is undemocratic and unjust, because it favors exploitation")

Whitehead and I finished Principia Mathematica, when I was 38, mathematics was my chief interest and my chief source of happiness."

To Atheism

As an adolescent he read widely, advanced in mathematics and speculated about religion.

Lord Russell's "Autobiography" recites in detail the painful intellectual struggle that he waged with himself over theology. In the course of which he wrote out in his journal, in Greek, the argumentation that led to his decision to become an atheist.

Entering Trinity College, Cambridge, at 18, he was soon in the company of its brightest minds—G. Lowe Dickinson, G. E. Moore, John Maynard Keynes, Lytton Strachey, Charles Sanger, Theodore Davies, John Maynard Keynes, John Maynard Keynes, John Maynard Keynes.

Among them he became less and less solemn while continuing his devotion to philosophy and mathematics. "What I most desired," he said, "was to find some reason for supposing mathematics true."

Graduating with highest honors, he married Alys Pearsall Smith, a pretty American Quaker five years his senior. The marriage lasted from 1914 to 1918, but it was terminated in fact in 1917. "I went out bicycling one afternoon and suddenly, as I was riding along a country road, I realized that I no longer loved Alys," he recalled. Subsequently, Lord Russell had several love affairs, including a celebrated liaison with the flamboyant Lady Ottoline Morrell and another with Lady Constance Malleson, the actress known professionally as Colette O'Neill. His second marriage, in 1918, was to Dora Winifred Black; his third, to Patricia Helen Spence, in 1936; his fourth, to Edith Finch, took place 16 years later.

After Lord Russell's first marriage he and his wife traveled on the Continent, where he studied economics and German social democracy, and thence to the United States, where he lectured on non-Euclidean geometry at Bryn Mawr College and the Johns Hopkins University. Meanwhile, he became a fellow at Trinity.

A Breakthrough

The year 1910 was one of the most important of Lord Russell's life. In July he attended an international congress of philosophy in Paris and met Giuseppe Peano, an originator of symbolic logic. Lord Russell devoured Peano's works. Re-

counting his exhilaration, he wrote:

"For years I had been endeavoring to analyze the fundamental notions of mathematics. Suddenly, in the space of a few weeks, I discovered what appeared to be definite answers to the problems which had baffled me for years."

In October he sat down to write "The Principles of Mathematics," putting down 200,000 words in three months. With its publication in 1903, he plunged into an eight-year task of elucidating the logical foundations of mathematics that became "Principia Mathematica," one of the world's great rationalist works. Lord Russell and Whitehead, his off-and-on collaborator, 550 each to publish. Despite its complexities, the book took the mystery out of mathematical knowledge.

In the years when Lord Russell was writing his philosophical works, he continued an interest in social problems by participating in the women's suffrage movement and in Fabian Society activities. But he was essentially a loner until World War I thrust him into a political animal. In the second volume of his autobiography he said that "I underwent a process of rejuvenation" because of the war.

Becomes Pacifist

"It shook me out of my prejudices and made me think afresh on a number of fundamental questions," he wrote.

A jingoist in the early stages of the Boer War, Lord Russell later became an anti-imperialist, and in 1914 he was a pacifist, but not a pro-German. He joined the No Conscription Fellowship, delivered a series of rousing pacifist lectures and displayed energy and courage in helping conscientious objectors. He also wrote "War—The Offspring of Fear," "Principles of Social Recognition" and "Justice in Wartime."

Lord Russell was jailed for six months for his utterance. He passed his sentence writing and studying in a comfortable cell in Brixton Prison.

His pacifism alienated many of his friends, and in his loneliness he entered into an intense love affair with the actress Colette O'Neill.

After the war, Lord Russell visited the Soviet Union and met Lenin, Trotsky and Gorky. He expressed sympathy for the aims espoused by the Communists but he also voiced misgivings about Soviet methods and found their system wanting in logic. In "The Practice and

Theory of Bolshevism," published in 1920, he concluded:

"I am compelled to reject bolshevism for two reasons. First, because the price mankind must pay to achieve communism by Bolshevik methods is too terrible; and, secondly, because, after paying the price, I do not believe the results would be what the Bolsheviks profess to desire."

Soviet leaders apparently never forgave him for his harsh judgment despite his favorable appraisal of Lenin.

Opens School

In the twenties, after his second marriage, the Russells established an experimental school, the Beacon Hill School, to promote progressive education.

The school's concepts had a wide influence in Britain and the United States, where they were the foundation for scores of similar institutions and practices.

In 1931, he became the third Earl Russell on the death of his brother, John Francis Stanley Russell, the second earl. He took the honor lightly.

Two years later his wife Dora, who had borne him two children, announced that her third child had been sired by another man. The divorce suit was a nine-day wonder in the press. After the decree was granted, Lord Russell married his secretary, and the couple had a child in 1937.

With the rise of Hitler, Lord Russell opposed Nazi methods, but also opposed any steps that might lead to war. His attitude changed in 1939 after the German invasion of Czechoslovakia and Poland.

U.S. Sojourn

Meantime, in 1938, Lord Russell began an extended visit to the United States, teaching first at the University of Chicago and then at the University of California at Los Angeles. He also gave a lecture series at Harvard and in 1940 he received an appointment to teach at tax-supported City College of New York.

The step loosed a storm of protest and eventually State Supreme Court Justice John E. McGehean vacated the appointment on the ground that Lord Russell was an alien and an advocate of sexual immorality. He said Lord Russell would be occupying "a chair of indecency" at City College.

In the next four years Lord Russell spoke at various institutions and put the finishing

touches on his "Story of Western Philosophy," the main source of his income for many years.

Returning to Britain in 1944, he continued to write and lecture there.

In 1950 he was awarded the Nobel Prize "in recognition of his many-sided and significant writings, in which he appeared as a champion of humanity and free thought."

Since the middle fifties, Lord Russell devoted most of his seemingly inexhaustible energies to a drive against nuclear war.

Auto-Obituary

Lord Russell had a rather pious sense of humor about himself and death, and in 1937 he composed his own obituary as he imagined it might appear in the Times of London. He disclosed his article in an interview in 1948. It read in part:

"In his (Russell's) youth he did work of importance in mathematical logic, but his eccentric attitude toward the First World War revealed a lack of balanced judgment, which increasingly infected his later writings."

"His life, for all its waywardness, had a certain anachronistic consistency, reminiscent of that of the aristocratic rebels of the early 19th century. His principles were curious, but such as they were they governed his actions. In private life he showed none of the acerbity which marred his writings but was a genial conversationalist, not devoid of human sympathy."

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ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

World Leaders Laud Russell or Philosophy, Peace Work

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—The Minister Harold Wilson in a tribute tonight, said Lord Russell's restless mind could never detach itself from deep human issues.

A scientist, he felt a responsibility for insuring that unprecedented scientific advances that occurred within long lifetimes should not be the means of destroying human race. Mr. Wilson

controversy over the activities of his last years will continue for long after his death, said Wilson. But for longer than that, he will continue the universal admiration of all his fellow-countrymen, and a far wider community, for his contributions to the advancement of ideas which he promoted over more than half a century of philosophic exertion.

It was one of many all corners of the world, he work of the British scholar, mathematician, scholar, peace fighter who died last at his home in the Welsh

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi described Bertrand Russell as "one of the great philosophers and rebels of our age."

Lord Russell saw farther

Anti-Israel Note Russell's Last

LONDON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Just a few days before he died, Lord Bertrand Russell said out at Israel, criticizing refugee and Arab policies saying Israel could not be given for its role in the Middle East crisis.

An attack appeared today in form of a message from a Russell to the Interparliamentary Conference meeting. It is believed to be the document written by Lord Russell in defense of human

is message, broadcast over radio, said in part: "That Israel is doing today is to be forgiven because it is only condemning a large number of refugees to hardship by subjecting the Arabs in occupied countries to military rule and driving the Arab tribes into giving priority to any requirements at the expense of national development. The first step towards the end of the conflict in the Middle East should be the withdrawal of Israel from the territories it occupied in June,

War Crimes

Convinced by data collected for him in Vietnam that the United States was committing war crimes, Lord Russell organized and helped finance a mock trial of American leaders. The war crimes tribunal, presided over by Jean-Paul Sartre and Isaac Deutscher, met in Stockholm in May, 1967, and issued a detailed indictment of U.S. military practices. Although the U.S. State Department discounted the testimony adduced by the tribunal, Lord Russell was impressed by the evidence. The tribunal, in the end, caused only a minor stir in part because the Communist press in Europe boycotted its proceedings.

A gentle, even shy man, Lord Russell was delightful as a conversationalist, companion and friend. He was capable of a pyrotechnical display of wit, erudition and curiosity, and he bubbled with anecdotes about world events. Despite his title, he was "Berrie" to one and all. His charm, plus his assured position in the upper reaches of the British aristocracy, created for him a world-wide circle of friends. They were a heterogeneous lot, ranging over the years from Tennyson to Graham Greene to Sartre.

The philosopher's eccentricity, or, as he would have it, his independence of mind, was familiar. He was born at Ravenscroft, Montgomeryshire, on May 18, 1872. He was the youngest of three children of Lord Amberley and the former Katharine Stanley, daughter of Baron Stanley of Alderley. His paternal grandfather was John Russell, the first earl, who was twice prime minister, and a leader in obtaining passage of the Reform Bill of 1832, that liberalized election to the House of Commons.

One of Bertrand's maternal uncles became a Roman Catholic and a bishop; another became a Moslem and made the pilgrimage to Mecca; a third was a combative agnostic. His mother campaigned for votes for women and was a friend of Mazzini, the Italian revolutionary. His father was a free-thinker. Together they shocked society by arranging a marriage of love with the tutor of their elder son.

Early Life

Bertrand's mother died when he was two and his father about a year later. Lord Amberley left the guardianship of his sons (the third child, a daughter, had died) to the tutor and another man, both atheists. The guardianship was broken, however, by Lord John Russell and Bertrand was reared, after his grandfather's death in 1878, by Lady Russell, a woman of strict Puritan moral views.

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THE FASHION GAME

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Fashion is a game that only few people can—and will—play.

It takes an insane love for clothes but also a very solid derrière to sit hours on end through the collections, on vicious, gilt, straight chairs which must date back to Capetian torture chambers.

As Shakespeare said: "All the world is a stage . . . And so is fashion. The international cast of characters

includes the designers, the buyers and the fashion editors.

The designers are the stars, the buyers are the angels and the press is just the press—although, it too, has its prima donnas, who always sit in the big salon and always in the front row. The magazine girls have more chic than the newspaper girls but the latter usually have more sparkle. Celebrities sometimes join the club and their main function is to have their pictures taken at the end of the show with the designing stars.

These people meet every six months here in Paris. For one solid week, they see each other all day—and sometimes all night. They tramp around to the same fashion shows, frequent the same hotels, eat at the same restaurants, go to the same parties and end up with that same fancy-seeing-you-here look.

They often appear bizarre to the rest of the world but, strangely enough, never to each other. It's because they alone know the rules of their own, private fashion game. Life is rough on them too—and style-wise, they're often out even before they're in.

Although they fight a gallant battle, unlike old soldiers, they never retire, let alone fade away—they just drop dead.

Les Collections

The Dior entrance (above left): hard to get in, harder to get out. Left, the long and short of the fashion press. Below, a mini-clad editor—already in the fashion doghouse. Right, Yves Saint Laurent.



Left, André Courrèges. Right, at Cerruti: male fashion parade.



Hair and jewels at Zolotas, left. Above, derrière décolletage, Courrèges. Right, from Cardin, way out for the '70s.

THEATER IN PARIS: Henry de Montherlant's *Monster 'Malatesta'*

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The list of famous novelists who have been unable to write a satisfactory play is long and formidable—it includes Balzac, Dickens, Flaubert, Zola, Conrad and Gide.

However, Henri de Montherlant, celebrated first for his novels, succeeded.

His Renaissance drama, "Malatesta," was inscribed in the repertoire of the Comédie-Française last night in a

stunning staging, directed by Pierre Dux, and with decor by Jean-Marie Simon.

Although he wrote a play, "L'Éclat," which has never been performed, as a very young man, Montherlant was actually lured into writing for the stage by Jean-Louis Vaudouy, when he was administrator général of the Comédie-Française.

Mr. Vaudouy suggested that the novelist adapt a play of Lope de Vega. Instead Montherlant wrote a play of his own, "La Reine Morte," which

revealed both his keen sense of theater and finesse in dialogue. Since then he has contributed such plays as "Le Maître de Santiago," "La Ville dont le Prince Est un Enfant," "Fort-Royal" and "La Guerre Civile."

Originally "created" at the Théâtre Marigny in 1950, the impact of "Malatesta" was somewhat blunted by Jean-Louis Barrault's playing the brutal tyrant of Rimini who, fearing that Pope Paul II is plotting to topple his throne, goes to Rome with the intention of murdering him. Barrault was physically unsuited to the part, which demands a characterization such as Lionel Barrymore gave of the Florentine ruler in "The Jew."

It has found the proper interpreter in Georges Amiel, who suggests the superhuman strength of the monster, his base cruelty, his mystic yearnings and his resolute ambition to impose himself on his age and to win immortal fame.

"The Brass Butterfly," by William Golding, had its American premiere at the Chelsea Theater Center of the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Clive Barnes of the New York Times praised the script, the cast, the set and directors Robert Kalin and Michael David.

"The Disintegration of James Cherry," by 31-year-old Jeff Wassel, playing at Lincoln Center's Forum Theater, struck The New York Times as "an arch, whimsical notebook exercise, full of froth and signifying nothing more than the average neurotic adolescent's generational rebellion."

ance canvas of a sinister happening.

In addition to the triumphs of Malatesta, of Amiel, there is a suave and subtle portrait of Pope Paul II by Louis Selmer, a priceless piece of acting, Claude Winter's sensitive performance as the monster's faithful mate, and Bernard Dherran's crafty assassin.

"Opere" (at the Salle Gémier of the Palais de Chaillot) is an extremely ingenious production of an interesting experiment by Witold Gombrowicz, the brilliant Polish author who died in France last summer.

It was Gombrowicz's fetching notion to cast his play in the form of a Viennese operetta. "In all its divine idiosyncrasy" there is an accompanying score of marches, waltzes and gay songs about the pleasures of the privileged classes of the Franz-Josef era composed with serene overtones by Karel Tros and amplified by an ear-splitting broadcasting system.

There is a monolithic, bon vivant cavalier in evening clothes who is intent on seducing a wide-eyed daughter of the people. He sings to her of champagne, foie gras, cysters and all the specialties of the Maxima's menu—because, as he admits, he adores stuffed girls—and invites her—as is the tradition—to a court ball.

Turncoat Nobleman Comes the Revolution, instigated and led by a turncoat noble-

man who, up to this time, has

disguised his political affiliations by sounding off in chorus numbers about the delights of hunting and riding while jockeys shine his boots. The action and the satire, too, become diffuse with a general denunciation of all forms of government. Also, the operetta frame cracks and the script loses its bantering tone and grows heavy and confused. At the final, the simon-pure maiden of the beginning reveals herself to be the American expression—in the altogether.

On the Arts Agenda

Five leading companies, including the Comédie Française, the Moscow Arts Theater and the West Berlin Schiller Theater, will take part in London's seventh world theater season in April. The two others are the Cincinnati Club from Czechoslovakia and the Catania Stable Theater from Sicily. They will be making their British debut. The eight-week season, at the Aldwych Theatre, begins April 13 with Machiavelli's "Mandragola," produced by the Czech group.

Jacques Brel's musical comedy, "Voyage to the Moon," based on the tales of Cyrano de Bergerac, did not open as scheduled Jan. 29 in Brussels. At the last moment, the an-

thors, Brel and Jean-Marc

Léonard (who wrote the book), in accord with the director of the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Maurice Rasmussen, cancelled the premiere and subsequent performances. "We did not want to disappoint the spectators," Mr. Rasmussen explained. "It wouldn't be honest to present a spectacle with which the authors are dissatisfied."

A new ballet by Sir Frederick Ashton, "Lament of the Waves," to a score by Gerard Mason, will be given Feb. 9 by the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden. The ballet has been created for two young members of the corps de ballet, 22-year-old Marilyn Truong, and 19-year-old Carl Myers.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

| Feb. 2, 1970 | | Feb. 2, 1970 | |
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| The following are asset value quotations as supplied by the Funds listed: | | | |
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| Anchor Fund | \$10.24 | Int'l. Investors Fund | \$10.24 |
| Anchor Fund | \$10.24 | Int'l. Investors Fund | \$10.24 |
| Anchor Fund | \$10.24 | Int'l. Investors Fund | \$10.24 |
| Anchor Fund | \$10.24 | Int'l. Investors Fund | \$10.24 |
| Anchor Fund | \$10.2 | | |

K. Reserves Rise Despite 'Heavy Debt Repayments'

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves rose today by \$504 million to \$25.7 billion, the Treasury said. The increase followed a fifth straight month of "exceptionally heavy debt repayments," including \$794 million in January to the International Settlement Bank.

The reserves were bolstered by a "net inflow" of \$1.2 billion in January, the Treasury said. The net inflow was the result of a "net inflow" of \$1.2 billion in January, the Treasury said.

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Hovercraft Leave Wake Of Problems

Technological Hitches Hurt U.K. Producers

By John M. Lee

LONDON (AP)—The development of hovercraft air cushion vehicles is leaving a wake of assorted problems in Britain, where the novel form of transportation is being promoted the hardest.

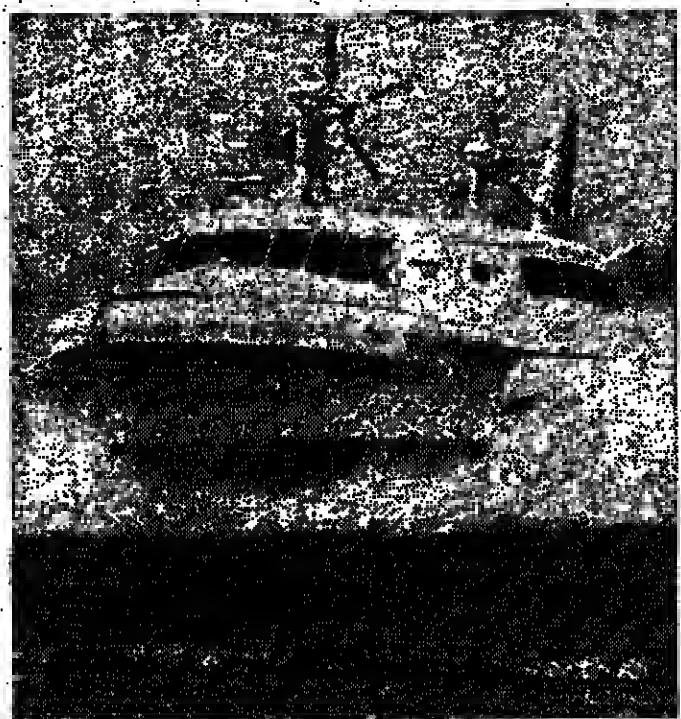
One of the smaller hovercraft manufacturers, Hovermarine of Southampton, went into liquidation last fall. It is being revived only through a \$600,000 takeover by a Texas company, Transportation Technology Inc.

Another, Hutton & Bass of Peterborough, licensed to make small hovercraft priced under \$1,900, faces foreclosure from its creditors unless it can straighten out its financial problems by mid-March.

The two big commercial operators, British Railways and the Swedish Lloyd Steamship Co., have incurred substantial losses in offering scheduled hovercraft ferry services across the English Channel. They have repeatedly called in the manufacturer, British Hovercraft Corp., biggest in the field, for modifications and repairs to the craft.

Makers' Faith

However, both manufacturers and operators ascribe their difficulties to troubles encountered in any new technological development. They foresee a bright future once these problems are overcome.



HOW SHE GOES—Fixed-side hovercraft during tests.

As evidence of their faith, both British Rail and Swedish Lloyd are increasing their cross-Channel service this summer. They predict a combined total of 1 million passengers in 1970 compared with 400,000 in 1969. "We can report a very high acceptance from users," said a spokesman for British Rail. "But the craft still needs further modification to reduce maintenance and operation expenses," he continued, "and there is passenger discomfort from noise and bad ventilation. The manufacturer is doing lots of modifications this winter." The hovercraft was invented in Britain in 1953 by Christopher Cockerell. It is a fast, usually amphibious, vehicle that hovers on a cushion of air several feet high, and can travel with ease over land, water, snow, swamp or broken ice. The biggest vehicle, of 165 tons, can make 70 miles an hour under power from modified gas turbines, with propellers mounted overhead. Many hovercraft models contain the air cushion within a flexible skirt beneath the vehicle, with wear and tear on the skirt a major problem. Others, such as the Hovermarine models, operate only in water, with fixed sides like a boat. The air cushion serves principally to reduce water resistance on the hull.

French Set Pharmaceutical-Chemical Merger

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 3.—A merger between two French groups today created an important new pharmaceutical-chemical combine in which West Germany's giant Farbwerke Hoechst will own 43 percent.

The merger agreement joins Roussel-Uclaf, France's second-largest pharmaceutical firm after Rhone-Poulenc, with Societe Centrale de Dynamite, a holding company with interests in chemicals and antibiotics.

The combined group will generate more than 2 billion francs (about \$719 million) worth of business a year, making it one of the nation's biggest firms.

Jean-Claude Roussel said at a press conference this afternoon that the enlarged company will be more diversified, better able to compete on world markets and will benefit from a streamlining of production and research. Roussel-Uclaf's 50 foreign subsidiaries, he said, will allow Centrale de Dynamite to expand its international activities.

Hoechst Interest

He strongly rejected any suggestion that the Hoechst participation represented a German takeover of the French industry. Hoechst is Germany's third biggest industrial enterprise, its largest chemical-pharmaceutical manufacturer.

Defending the wisdom of the 43 percent stake Hoechst took last year in his company, Mr. Roussel said that as a result of today's merger, Hoechst's interest in the working companies had actually been diluted.

He emphasized that Hoechst had not participated in the talks leading to today's merger, which needs stockholder approval to become formal. He did acknowledge that they had been informed of the discussions.

The structure of the new company is somewhat involved. At the top will be Cie. Financiere Chimio, a holding company which owns 50.2 percent of Roussel-Uclaf. Chimio is a privately-held company in which the Roussel family owns 54 percent and Hoechst 43 percent.

Through an exchange of Roussel-Uclaf and Dynamite stock, Chimio will own 68.6 percent of Dynamite. Dynamite will own two companies.

The first will combine the group's pharmaceutical interests by joining Roussel-Uclaf with Dynamite's former subsidiary SIFA, the nation's biggest manufacturer of antibiotics.


Today's announcement said that "more than 50 percent" of the new joint venture will be held by Dynamite.

The second, in which it will own "about 44 percent" of the outstanding stock, will be Nobel-Borel. This firm will house the group's other interests, including chemicals, explosives and paints. Included in this is Nobel-Hoechst-Chemie, a venture previously established between Hoechst and Dynamite, which will now be 50 percent Hoechst-owned, and 50 percent owned by the new group.

Company Reports

| Anchor Hocking | | | | Fabst Brewing | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 | Year | Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 | Year |
| Revenue (millions)... | 71.8 | 62.8 | 241.5 | Revenue (millions)... | 241.5 | 204.2 | 845.3 |
| Profits (millions)... | 5.14 | 4.28 | 24.2 | Profits (millions)... | 24.2 | 20.4 | 84.5 |
| Per Share | 0.76 | 0.64 | 2.35 | Per Share | 2.35 | 2.14 | 8.45 |
| Year | | | | Pet Inc. | | | |
| Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 | Year | Fourth Quarter | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 |
| Revenue (millions)... | 270.9 | 227.5 | 1000 | Revenue (millions)... | 176.1 | 170.2 | 676.3 |
| Profits (millions)... | 21.0 | 15.51 | 72.7 | Profits (millions)... | 5.33 | 4.87 | 19.6 |
| Per Share | 3.11 | 2.32 | 10.00 | Per Share | 0.86 | 0.76 | 2.47 |
| Cooper Industries | | | | Nine Months | | | |
| Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 | Year | Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 | Year |
| Revenue (millions)... | 50.0 | 49.2 | 162.8 | Revenue (millions)... | 487.6 | 468.7 | 1470.2 |
| Profits (millions)... | 2.99 | 3.47 | 10.9 | Profits (millions)... | 14.01 | 12.89 | 42.99 |
| Per Share | 0.91 | 1.04 | 3.63 | Per Share | 2.25 | 2.10 | 6.43 |
| Year | | | | Reichhold Chemicals | | | |
| Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 | Year | Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 | Year |
| Revenue (millions)... | 176.3 | 173.3 | 517.6 | Revenue (millions)... | 181.17 | 173.06 | 554.23 |
| Profits (millions)... | 8.44 | 11.97 | 27.41 | Profits (millions)... | 7.27 | 7.43 | 24.70 |
| Per Share | 2.47 | 3.53 | 6.43 | Per Share | 1.09 | 1.11 | 3.63 |
| Emerson Electric | | | | Sterling Drug | | | |
| Fourth Quarter | 1970 | 1969 | Year | Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 | Year |
| Revenue (millions)... | 163.5 | 143.5 | 407.0 | Revenue (millions)... | 142.4 | 130.6 | 473.0 |
| Profits (millions)... | 12.85 | 11.5 | 34.35 | Profits (millions)... | 14.09 | 12.69 | 42.78 |
| Per Share | 0.54 | 0.48 | 1.35 | Per Share | 0.37 | 0.34 | 1.12 |
| Great Western Financial | | | | U.S. Gypsum | | | |
| Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 | Year | Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 | Year |
| Revenue (millions)... | — | — | — | Revenue (millions)... | 546.8 | 490.9 | 1537.7 |
| Profits (millions)... | 5.1 | 4.1 | 15.2 | Profits (millions)... | 51.8 | 47.13 | 153.93 |
| Per Share | 0.40 | 0.32 | 1.52 | Per Share | 1.35 | 1.23 | 3.80 |
| Year | | | | Maytag | | | |
| Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 | Year | Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 | Year |
| Revenue (millions)... | 2,180 | 2,040 | 6,220 | Revenue (millions)... | 115.8 | 108.4 | 354.2 |
| Profits (millions)... | 18.5 | 14.2 | 52.7 | Profits (millions)... | 7.2 | 9.1 | 26.3 |
| Per Share | 1.45 | 1.20 | 4.22 | Per Share | 0.78 | 1.03 | 2.63 |
| Year | | | | Wynn United | | | |
| Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 | Year | Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 | Year |
| Revenue (millions)... | 46.6 | 42.3 | 139.5 | Revenue (millions)... | 464.7 | 419.5 | 1384.2 |
| Profits (millions)... | 6.83 | 7.05 | 20.88 | Profits (millions)... | 31.63 | 34.72 | 107.35 |
| Per Share | 0.92 | 0.93 | 2.74 | Per Share | 3.45 | 3.90 | 12.75 |
| Year | | | | Wynn United | | | |
| Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 | Year | Fourth Quarter | 1969 | 1968 | Year |
| Revenue (millions)... | 166.3 | 157.3 | 423.6 | Revenue (millions)... | 172.9 | 173.4 | 546.3 |
| Profits (millions)... | 21.61 | 21.25 | 52.86 | Profits (millions)... | 2.17 | 4.26 | 11.43 |
| Per Share | 1.62 | 1.59 | 4.05 | Per Share | 0.45 | 1.17 | 2.86 |

| Net | | | | | — 1969-70 — Stocks and | | | | | Sta. | | | | | |
|---------|----|--------|-----|--------|------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Trst. | | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge | High | Low | Div. | In | \$ | 100s. | First | High | Low | Last |
| 207 1/2 | 71 | 62 1/2 | 51 | +2 3/4 | | 71 3/4 | 26 1/2 | Penn Cent | | 54 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 20 1/4 | 26 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |



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Foreign Stock Indexes

| | Week | Prev | High | Low |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Amsterdam... | 317.7 | 317.7 | 320.6 | 317.3 |
| Brussels... | 91.10 | 92.39 | 92.08 | 91.33 |
| Frankfurt... | 153.70 | 154.48 | 169.15 | 153.70 |
| London 30... | 405.6 | 404.48 | 423.4 | 405.4 |
| London 150... | 150.17 | 151.4 | 163.37 | 151.41 |
| Asian... | 71.09 | 72.33 | 72.61 | 69.54 |
| Paris... | 106.1 | 105.2 | 109.3 | 101.1 |
| Spain... | 62.51 | 63.4 | 63.8 | 61.4 |
| Tokyo 151... | 173.71 | 174.78 | 182.69 | 173.71 |
| Tokyo 601... | 239.63 | 240.43 | 246.22 | 238.68 |
| Stocks | 331.8 | 332.6 | 335.8 | 331.9 |

(a) New (b) Old.

One Dollar— was worth yesterday:

Austrian schillings... 25.880

Belgian francs... 49.64

British pound (sterling) £2... 2.4928

Danish crowns... 7.4658

Dutch guilders... 3.6323

Finnish marks... 4.17

French francs... 5.52575

German marks... 3.6878

Greek drachmas... 30.00

Italian lire... 629.50

Mexican pesos... 12.50

Norwegian crowns... 7.1575

Portuguese escudos... 38.50

Spanish pesetas... 69.88

Swedish crowns... 5.1685

Swiss francs... 4.9374

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Khalid Al-Faraj

Ashe, Richey Gain

Pakistani Upsets Moore In Philadelphia Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3 (AP)—Haroon Rahim of Pakistan upset Ray Moore, the South African professional, 7-5, 7-6, in the opening round of the \$60,000 International Tennis Players' Association indoor open tournament at the Spectrum yesterday.

Jim McManus, the California left-hander, turned in a notable performance by ousting Tomok Danjoh, the 41-year-old bearded Dane, 7-6, 6-1. And Tom Gorman of Seattle was a surprise victor over Jan Kodas, the No. 1 Czechoslovak player, 6-2, 6-7, 6-0.

Arthur Ashe, the Australian Open champion, defeated Joaquin Loyo-Mayo of Mexico, 6-2, 6-1, and Ilie Nastase of Romania scored a surprising 6-2, 7-5 victory over Andres Gimeno of Spain, a touring pro. Nastase, a Davis Cup player, won five straight games from 2-5 and took the match.

The tournament, the richest indoor event in the world, is using a new system to break ties at 6-6 in the singles.

Santana Wins
In other matches, Manuel Santana of Spain defeated Ismail El-Shakhsi of Egypt, 6-3, 6-2, and Rod Laver of Australia, seeded first, won the singles last year. He begins play today against Graham Siddle of Britain.

In the new scoring system, the best of 7 points decide in doubles, and the best of 9 in doubles after 5-5 in games. It is the first time a major tournament has changed the basic scoring system.

Forty of the world's top men players, including all the contract pros except Pancho Gonzalez, went to action on two 101-Turk courts. Eight young women stars were also competing. It was the first time women were in the tournament, which will run through Sunday.

Only Forest Hills, Wimbledon and the French Open, three of the four grand-slam events, offer more money.

Seaver Captures Hickok Award
ROCHESTER, N.Y., Feb. 3 (UPI).—Tom Seaver, the "Alibi" American boy of the world champion New York Mets, last night was named the winner of the 26th annual S. Rae Hickok Professional Athlete of the Year Award.

Seaver, who won 25 games and was voted the National League's Cy Young Award last season, received the \$10,000 diamond-studded, gold-plated belt which goes with the Hickok award.

The 25-year-old right-hander received the award only 24 hours after accepting the New York Baseball Writers' Association award as the player of the year.

Seaver received 120 first-place votes and 406 points from the panel of 165 sportswriters and sports-casters. Willie Mays (113) and New York Knicks second with 92 points, followed by auto racer Mario Andretti with 82, Phil Esposito of the Boston Bruins with 81 and Joe Kapp of the Minnesota Vikings with 78.

College Cage Ratings
By The Associated Press
(First-place votes, records through February 1, in parentheses.)

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| 1. UCLA (151) (16-0) | 620 |
| 2. South Carolina (13) (12-1) | 312 |
| 3. Kentucky (115-1) | 292 |
| 4. St. Bonaventure (13-1) | 275 |
| 5. North Carolina State (18-1) | 255 |
| 6. New Mexico State (11-3) | 250 |
| 7. North Carolina (12-3) | 233 |
| 8. Jacksonville (14-1) | 230 |
| 9. Marquette (14-3) | 215 |
| 10. Pennsylvania (11-1) | 181 |
| 11. Fresno State (13-1) | 178 |
| 12. Drake (12-4) | 172 |
| 13. Houston (14-3) | 162 |
| 14. Columbia (14-2) | 151 |
| 15. Kansas State (11-3) | 148 |
| 16. Villanova (12-4) | 145 |
| 17. Iowa (14-1) | 140 |
| 18. Louisville (12-1) | 135 |
| 19. St. Louis (14-1) | 130 |
| 20. Boston College (11-1) | 125 |

Also receiving votes, in alphabetical order: Georgia, Long Beach State, Louisville, Nevada, Notre Dame, Ohio State, Purdue, Santa Clara, Utah, Utah State, Western Kentucky.

COACHES' POLL
By United Press International

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. UCLA (24) | 249 |
| 2. Kentucky (11) | 227 |
| 3. St. Bonaventure (13) | 208 |
| 4. North Carolina (12) | 198 |
| 5. North Carolina State (18) | 195 |
| 6. Marquette (14) | 185 |
| 7. Villanova (12) | 181 |
| 8. St. Louis (14) | 171 |
| 9. St. Bonaventure (13) | 161 |
| 10. Kansas State (11) | 151 |
| 11. Davidson (12) | 141 |
| 12. St. Louis (14) | 131 |
| 13. Boston College (11) | 121 |
| 14. St. Louis (14) | 111 |
| 15. St. Louis (14) | 101 |

Dash Record Tied
OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 3 (AP).—Earl Harris of Oklahoma State University tied the world indoor record for the 60-yard dash Saturday night in 5.9 seconds at the Oklahoma City Jaycee Indoor track meet. Seven other sprinters share the mark.

Denver Coach Gets Two-Year Contract
DENVER, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The Denver Rockets of the American Basketball Association have signed Joe Belmont to a two-year contract as coach.

Belmont, who became acting coach of the Rockets Dec. 10 at last year, has posted a record of 19 victories against only four losses and led the Rockets to a 15-game winning streak, one game shy of the ABA record. He brought the club from last place in the Western Division to within 1 1/2 games of the first-place New Orleans Buccaneers after replacing John B. McIlhenny as coach.

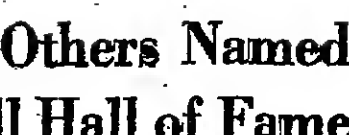
Jim Brown, the old Cleveland fullback who opted for the movies and can now afford to sponsor a pro on the golf tour, is the backer of the 35-year-old Brown. Jim Brown's faith in his man was unquestioned. Pete Brown hadn't won any kind of a tournament since the Waco-Turner Open of 1964, and the \$20,000 he earned last year hardly offset expenses.

The lot of the Negro golf pro has improved since they were able to get out of their own, restricted

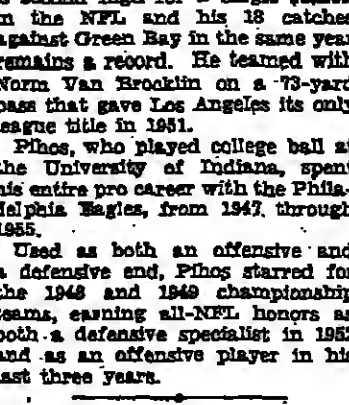
McElhenny, 3 Others Named To Pro Football Hall of Fame



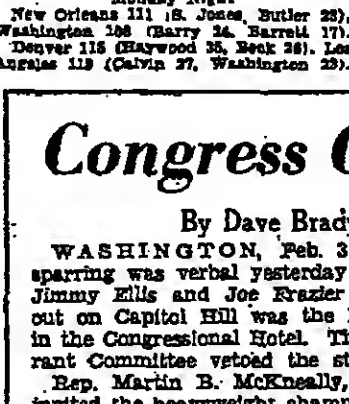
Hugh McElhenny



Pete Pihos



Tom Fears



Jack Christiansen

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 3 (AP)—Hugh McElhenny, Tom Fears, Pete Pihos and Jack Christiansen, four stars of the 1950s, have been elected to the professional football Hall of Fame. The move all but assured shift of the pro football franchise.

McElhenny, known as "The King," was a running back. Christiansen was a defensive back and Fears and Pihos were ends. After starting at the University of Washington, McElhenny was the No. 1 draft choice of the San Francisco 49ers and excelled in the NFL in his rookie year, 1953.

McElhenny, in 13 seasons, played with San Francisco, Minnesota, the New York Giants and Detroit in a career stretching through the 1964 season. His 10,650-yard average on combined attempts—rushing, receiving, returns and interceptions—ranked him 19th in the league.

Christiansen, a graduate of Colorado State University, played for the Detroit Lions from 1951 through 1960 and was the leader of a defensive backfield unit that helped the Lions win four division titles and three league championships.

He also was an outstanding punt-return specialist and still holds the single-season record of 21.47 yards average return in 1952. He served as head coach of the 49ers for five years, and now is on the coaching staff at Stanford.

Fears played for the Los Angeles Rams for nine years and led the league in rushing in his first three. His 84 catches in 1960 still

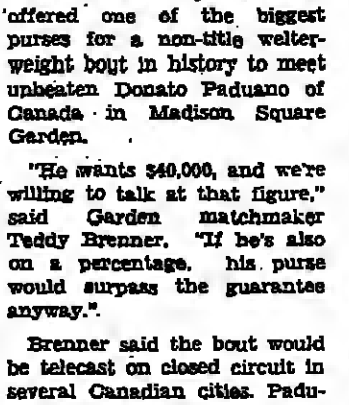
Cerdan Offered Fight in Garden



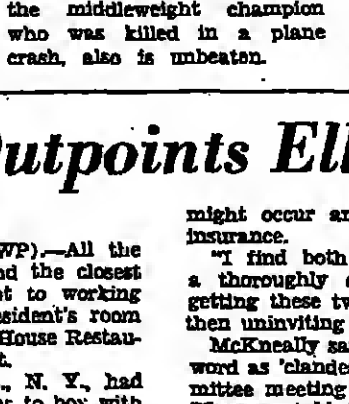
Marcel Cerdan



Arthur Ashe



Jim McManus



Tom Gorman

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Marcel Cerdan Jr. has been offered one of the biggest purses for a non-title welterweight bout in history to meet unbeaten Donato Paduano of Canada in Madison Square Garden.

"He wants \$40,000, and we're willing to talk at that figure," said Garden matchmaker Teddy Brenner. "If he's also on a percentage, his purse would surpass the guarantee anyway."

Brenner said the bout would be telecast on closed circuit in several Canadian cities. Paduano has 18 consecutive victories, and Cerdan, the son of the middleweight champion who was killed in a plane crash, also is unbeaten.

ABA Results
Monday Night
New Orleans 117, New York 107
Washington 108, Los Angeles 107
Denver 118, Cleveland 107
Los Angeles 113, Dallas 107

Winter Take All
Frazier asked Ellis if he wanted to bet on the fight and Jimmy challenged Joe to wager his entire purse.

Frazier seemed lost for words at that; but recovered nicely and replied, "I don't want to have another family to take care of."

Congress Outpoints Ellis, Frazier

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—All the sparring was verbal yesterday and the closest Jimmy Ellis and Joe Frazier got to working out in Capitol Hill was the President's room in the Congressional Hotel. The House Restaurant Committee voted the stunt.

Rep. Martin B. McKeenly, R. N. Y., had invited the heavyweights to boxing to box with him and two other congressmen in the Longworth Building cafeteria, but at 2:35 p.m. yesterday the scene began shifting quickly.

The word went out that the event had been switched from the Hill to the National Press Club, and then that had to be countermanded and the hotel was finally settled on.

Originally, the plush gymnasium in the Rayburn House building was announced as the setting but Rep. McKeenly said that was all a misunderstanding.

"We brought out a cipher," McKeenly finally conceded in the hotel lobby. The fight crowd is used to making the most of a discouraging situation and Frazier and Ellis skinned in front of TV cameras for their opening fight Feb. 16 in Madison Square Garden.

Frazier was leaving the hotel to return to New York when Ellis came in from a workout at Billy Edwards' local gymnasium and began taunting him.

Winning Take All
Frazier asked Ellis if he wanted to bet on the fight and Jimmy challenged Joe to wager his entire purse.

Frazier seemed lost for words at that; but recovered nicely and replied, "I don't want to have another family to take care of."

Ellis hooted at Frazier and said to spectators, "I guess he is afraid to bet his purse."

Frazier ignored the remark and said a bit grimly, "I will see you on the 16th," to which Ellis said, "Take care of yourself. I don't want you getting hurt. I don't want a cripple in the ring."

It was mild stuff compared with the reaction of frustrated Rep. McKeenly and James C. Wright Jr., D. Texas.

"The House Restaurant Committee held a clandestine meeting," Wright said, "and told us the sparring could not be held in the cafeteria because it would be a breach of tradition and precedent and because it was feared an injury

might occur and there was no provision for insurance."

Find both reasons unacceptable. It was a thoroughly decent act of bad manners, getting these two gentlemen to come here and then uninviting them to get in the ring."

McKeenly said: "I would not use as harsh a word as 'clandestine' about the restaurant committee meeting but we were not invited to it. We were told that it would not be proper to have the sparring even though it was not to help somebody make money but to boost a sport."

"We even invited the President and J. Edgar Hoover. We wanted it in the cafeteria. A lot of people could see the sparring. The House gym is a holy of holies. The secretary of state would have to okay you to box there. We were told nobody was allowed except a congressman."

Tennis, Anyone?
"If it had been a tennis match it probably would have been all right."

Asked if he had ever sought formal permission to use the gym or the cafeteria, McKeenly gave as an answer, "Who would have thought it would have ever been turned down?"

Rep. John C. Kinney, D. Ill., chairman of the restaurant committee, said later, "I polled the committee and not one member was for the sparring in the cafeteria. That is no place for it. Besides, it would have set a precedent. We would have had to give it to anybody with a similar idea in the future."

The speaker said he had been approached by a couple of congressmen who wanted the sparring but he referred them to our committee. I have nothing against boxing. I once had a string of fighters myself in Chicago, and I do not mind what Congressman Wright said. Jim is my good friend."

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After the Crime Bill?

Here perhaps is the solution to television's search for livelier half-time entertainment during football games. One immediately thinks of something like lions, or—this being America—buffalo perhaps . . .

Debating Divorce: An Italian Tug-of-War

We are not like you Americans. We do not have careers . . .

Respectability, however, is the greatest concern. Italian women do not live alone. Even in Milan, considered Italy's most cosmopolitan city, it is rare to see a woman alone in a restaurant or at the movies. Even afternoon shopping sprees are done mostly in pairs.

The young are more independent, but a 25-year-old girl, married to an Englishman and very proud of what she considers her "international mentality" says:

"There is nothing new about marriages that do not work," says one wife. "There is always a way out of these situations." Supporters of the divorce bill point to the estimated 5 million Italians, nearly 10 percent of the population, who live in an "irregular state" as the way out. These "regular" marriages that have failed beyond repair. If divorce proponents can change the unpleasant and intimidating connotations of the word in the mind of the Italian woman; if they can convince her that divorce in Italy will not be a pitiable or shameful condition, they will probably win. If not, she may prefer to find her own solution in private.

The latest issue of the American magazine TV Guide reports that marijuana smoking has penetrated all levels of Hollywood society. An unidentified middle-aged public relations executive estimated that 30

The film "Z" won a Golden Globe in the "best foreign language film" category last night at the Hollywood Foreign Press Association awards ceremony, but nobody saw the award. The producers of the French-Algerian film about a political assassin in Greece should have been in the "best film" category, but refused the nomination last month. The film was called "Anne of the Thousand Days" and was directed by Charles Jarrot, with Genevieve Bujold as the queen and John Hais as the king. John Wayne won the best actor award for his performance in "True Grit."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

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④ 1950年12月15日，毛泽东在中央人民政府委员会第九次会议上，提出《关于中华人民共和国宪法草案的说明》。

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al: 651-92-76-22 or 651-36-60-00.

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